VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	VARUNA AGRAWAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	647031
Center		Date	28/11/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

11. Discuss the need to strengthen the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to tackle the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in India.

(150 words) 10

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को सशक्त बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 338 of constitution provides for the National commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) to monitor, investigate, recommend measures to improve the prospects of scheduled castes.

Need to strengthen

- Only Advisory function
  - with no binding powers, government does not follow NCSC recommendations.
- Facing vacancies / appointment issues
  - Recently NCSC was without chairperson for various months, hampering its functioning.
  - Appointments are politically motivated with no proper search and selection committee.
- Poor condition of SCs
  - faces massive brunt of poverty, malnutrition (46% of SCs wasted compared to all India figure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of 20% - NFHS 4 Report)

o increasing discrimination cases with no suitable action - around 12000 complaints are pending against caste discrimination faced by SCs. (NCSC report)

Way Forward

- Giving some binding powers - which is issues related to caste discrimination, implementation of SC specific welfare program.
- Streamlining appointments - by giving an independent committee the charge and preventing posts from lying vacant.

Efficient implementation of SC, ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and other welfare legislation requires NCSC to be strengthened to be able to fulfill its mandate effectively.

Don't write anything this margin

2. Does the Representation of People's Act ensure an effective mechanism against criminalization of politics in India? Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
क्या लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण के विरुद्ध एक प्रभावी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

Representation of People's Act, 1951 provides for disqualification of candidates if convicted for certain offences. Despite this criminalization in politics is increasing with 26% of MPs having serious criminal cases pending against them (PRS report)

Mechanism under Act

- During elections
  - Disclosing criminal cases pending / decided against the candidate.
- Post elections
  - disqualification if convicted
    - against corruption offences
    - for offences like untouchability, sati
    - for imprisonment of more than 2yrs.

~~Not effective~~ The mechanism has been able to check convicted persons from being elected.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[Not effective otherwise]

- No action against candidates with pending criminal cases.
- No sufficient action for utilising money and muscle power in election
- The disclosures do not deter the public from selecting these candidates.
  Eg - According to ADR report, criminal candidates are more likely to win the elections.

In light of above inefficiencies, recently supreme court ordered publicity of criminal antecedents of candidates by political parties. Election commission of India's recommendation to disqualify candidates against whom charge are framed for serious crimes must be implemented to prevent further criminalisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Discuss the challenges that are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas in their effective functioning. **(150 words) 10**
ग्राम न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने में सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 was operationalised in 2009 with aim of establishing 5000 Gram Nyayalayas that will help in reducing pendency in lower judiciary by 50%. However only 208 Gram Nyayalayas have been established till date.

Challenges in functioning

- Actions of state Government / High courts
  - No suitable fund allocation
  - No proper appointments made regarding Gram Nyayadhikari who is judicial magistrate of first class by High courts.
  - Insufficient Infrastructure provided - Gram Nyayalayas are not equipped with mobile vans.
- Parallel Bodies
  - various local courts, tribunals exist making

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Gram Nyayalayas redundant.

- Lack of awareness
  - People are not aware about the summary process of Gram Nyayalayas.

Recently Supreme Court ordered state governments to questionaire Gram Nyayalayas within a month. Further steps like providing state Finance Commission the mandate to monitor fund allocation, making high court committee for efficient appointments can be taken for efficient functioning of Gram Nyayalayas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Explain the rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms' in ensuring effective decision making in the governance of the country. **(150 words) 10**

देश के शासन में प्रभावी निर्णयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'वैकल्पिक तंत्र' स्थापित करने का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

'Alternative Mechanisms' in form of empowered groups and public private partnerships are in common use due to wide diverse needs of governance in country.

Rationale behind them

- More citizen centric
  - By their participatory decision making, expert advice availability they can better assess policy needs.
- Diverse country Needs
  - Due to wide geographic and socio-economic disparities, these groups help in assessing the differential needs better.
- Encourages transparency and accountability

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Alternative Mechanisms are helpful in increasing efficiency and effectiveness of governance. In this regard, recently the government constituted 11 empowered groups to undertake better decision making

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is both paradoxical and complementary. Comment. (150 words) 10
नौकरशाही और लोकतंत्र के बीच संबंध विरोधाभासी और अनुपूरक दोनों हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Bureaucracy is considered as the permanent executive with task of implementing the democratic principles with utmost integrity, political neutrality, anonymity and efficiency.

Paradoxial Relation

- Needs - Means Conflict
  - While political representative in a democracy are better aware about the needs of the public, it is the bureaucracy that is better aware of means available with government to implement an action.

- Issue of Accountability / Responsibility
  - While bureaucracy is responsible for implementing a scheme, it is the political representative that is held accountable for the functioning of a scheme. Bureaucracy hence is shielded from public accountability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Complimentary relations

- Effective policymaking
  - While political representative provides the ground level report, bureaucracy through its domain expertise helps in better policy making.

- Principle of political neutrality
  - makes bureaucracy in tune with changing political representatives.
  - It also establishes continuity in policies by bureaucracy being able to guide the political representatives.

Hence bureaucracy and democracy functions hand in hand to establish good governance and achieve 'Minimum government, Maximum Governance'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. By transforming the way governments work and reinventing people's participation in the democratic process, e-governance empowers the citizen in multiple ways. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
सरकारों के काम करने के तरीके में परिवर्तन और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों की भागीदारी का पुनर्निर्माण करके, ई-शासन अनेक प्रकार से नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

E-governance refers to usage of technology like Information and communication technology, digitisation of processes etc in order to impart governance to public.

Empowers citizens

1) By transforming the way governments work

- Ease of accessability – people donot have to physically interact with government and can get their work done electronically
  Eg – Faceless tax assessments.

- Increasing transparency – By providing more information to public and offline grievance portals it has increased accountability
  Eg – CPGRAMS, Mygov.in

- Focus on work than earlier focus on process – by time stamping the requests made and time taken for processing.

Don't write anything this margin

d) Reinventing people's participation

- citizen connectivity with government - by social media, twitter handles citizens are better able to express their views to government. Eg - stranded citizens during Yemen crisis.
- Holding government accountable - In age of technology, it is difficult to work in secrecy.
- Citizen participation in decision making - ease of collecting and analysing suggestions. Eg - recent National Education Policy 2020 had suggestions from 2.5 lakh people.

Hence e-governance has made government responsive, transparent, accountable and made governance participatory. The recent Digital Revolution furthers these principles to effectively utilise e-governance mechanisms.

7. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 dilutes the spirit of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement towards self-determination of gender. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 लिंग के आत्मनिर्धारण के प्रति उच्चतम न्यायालय के नालसा (NALSA) निर्णय की भावना को कमजोर करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Supreme Court in NALSA judgment (2015) recognised the rights of third gender people. It provided them with right of self-determination and positive discrimination to achieve better human development.

Dilution by Transgender Persons Act 2019

1. Gender certificate requirement
   - to be issued by District Magistrate (no guidelines provided for appeal if rejected)
   - after sex-realignment surgery, an individual has to apply to District magistrate for changing the certificate

This makes rights of third gender dependent on whims of District Magistrate. Self-determination means an individual should themselves decide their identification. The process is contrary to that

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Issues and Rehabilitation scheme
- It doesnot consider transgenders wishes regarding their resettlement.
- Imposes mandatory condition regarding staying at homes.

3. Penalty for crimes
- Numerous crimes like rape are punished with just 2yrs penalty compared to life imprisonment / death if committed against females.
- This goes against principles of equality and right to life.

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 while is a step forward by recognizing transgenders as right holders, it must be amended to incorporate self-determination principle and remove inequalities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The worthwhile goal of Universal Health Coverage can be achieved by declaring the right to health as a fundamental right. Comment.
(150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक मूल अधिकार घोषित करके सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के सार्थक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) refers to a system where health facilities are
- accessible to all
- affordable to all (generally free of cost)
- without discrimination (equity principles)

Achieving by declaring right to health as fundamental
- Makes Government duty bound
  - to provide necessary infrastructure (at present India spends only 1.3% of its GDP while required is 6% of GDP - even National Health Policy provides 2.5% of GDP)
  - to focus on preventive healthcare issues like sanitation, nutrition will take centrestage.
- People can demand better health facilities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Currently there are 1:1900 doctors : population ratio in India while WHO mandates 1:1000.
- out of pocket expenditure in India touch almost 70%.

Right to health forms part of Right to life as provided under Article 21. However to achieve universal health coverage, mere such declaration will not be enough.

[Further steps needed]

- Resource augmentation and capacity building
  - by utilising traditional medicine personnel
  - by training nurses
  - by activating PPP model in infrastructure.
- Equal focus on preventive, curative and palliative healthcare.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Indian Diaspora in the Gulf countries is an asset beset with multiple challenges. Comment. **(150 words) 10**
खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरी एक परिसंपत्ति है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India has a diaspora of ~ 17.5 mn people with Gulf countries forming the major part of it.
Eg - Kuwait - 21% population Indians
UAE - more than 2 lakh diaspora

Diaspora as an asset

- Remittances
  - India receives $ 85 bn remittances with remittances from Gulf countries forming more than 50% share
- Political Influence
  - Gulf countries are dominated by autocratic rulers. With such Indian diaspora, we can provide investment potential for their diversification
- Controlling Resources
  - Indian diaspora's investment in gulf's rich oil and natural gas resources can prove beneficial for India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

- Against discrimination
  - Laws - that binds unskilled labour force of India to unjust workplace - Eg - Kafala system.
  - People - with rising unemployment everywhere, natives discriminates against Indians as people taking away their employment.
- Conflicts
  - Gulf countries all mired in conflicts resulting in humanitarian crisis for Indian diaspora Eg - Yemen crisis

. Recently Kuwait passed a law to reduce foreign diaspora. This will adversely affect Indian migrants. In light of same, the government should proactively engage with Gulf countries to emphasize them of mutual beneficial capabilities of Indian diaspora.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Briefly outline the genesis and functioning of World Food Programme (WFP). Also highlight its contribution to India's effort in addressing the issue of hunger and malnutrition. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) की उत्पत्ति और कार्यप्रणाली की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भूख और कुपोषण की समस्या को दूर करने के भारत के प्रयासों में इसके योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Recently, World Food Programme (WFP) was awarded Nobel Peace Prize for Peace 2020 to celebrate its work against hunger and providing assistance in conflict - ridden areas.

Functioning of WFP

- Food aid programs
  - to distribute rations in countries
    Eg - 1990 post Kuwait war, Yemen crisis.
- Financial aids
  - to governments to upgrade agricultural practices
- Technical assistance
  - to groups to achieve nutrition targets.

WFP has managed to distribute and facilitate millions of food rations to poverty stricken people since its inception.

Don't write anything this margin

Contribution to India's effort

- Targeted PDS
  - making it more effective by undertaking Food ATMs
  - Annapurna scheme for better accessibility of foodgrains

WFP can play an important role in post COVID-19 world with increasing hunger. By channelising funds, streamlining supplies and building capacity it can help achieve SDG 2 of ending hunger by 2030

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Action against civil society groups is seen as shrinking space for dissent by some while others point out to the imperatives of merit based action against certain groups. Examine with examples. (250 words) 15

कुछ लोगों द्वारा नागरिक समाज समूहों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई को असहमति के लिए कम होती स्वीकार्यता के रूप में देखा जाता है, जबकि अन्य लोग कतिपय समूहों के विरुद्ध गुणावगुण आधारित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता की ओर इंगित करते हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

Civil society groups like Non-government organisations, volunteer groups, charities etc. have come together to assist in relieving human suffering during various times. Moreover, recently due to their non-transparent functioning various actions were taken under the Foreign contribution (Regulation (Amendment)) Act, 2020 like -

- cannot transfer foreign funds to any other organisation
- need to open designated FCRA A/c at SBI Branch, Delhi
- cannot spend foreign funds on administrative expenditure for more than 20%.

Action causing shrinking space for dissent

- Cancelling of licenses of NGOs – various NGOs like Greenpeace, Amnesty who have been critical of government has seen their licenses cancelled.

- Imposing onerous obligations - by having to file audited accounts and re-registration after 5 years. Further asking for Aadhar of all trustees and functionaries makes difficult for them to find manpower.

- Restricting finances - foreign funding is a major source and with FCRA (Amendment) it will be hampered.
  By restricting transfer to other NGOs it prevent smaller NGOs from accessing vital funding.

- Doesnot appreciate the crucial role they play. Recent COVID-19 pandemic saw NGOs and civil society organisations feeding, sheltering, educating wide amount of people. Their support in migrants crisis is undeniable.

Only Merit based Action

- Non-transparent functioning / corruption - Among more than 20000 NGOs only 1500 have filed audited report. Further despite supreme court ruling that NGOs substantially

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में लिखें)

funded by govt. come under RTI Act, no suitable disclosures have been made.

- Hindrance to development – Due to vested interests, NGOs are functioning as a roadblock to development.
  Eg – Kudankulam protests.

- Misuse of funds for disturbing peace – The recent anti-CAA protests and Delhi Riots are also seen to be promoted by NGOs with foreign links (IB report)

While civil society organisations form the third pillar of governance along with government and private sector, they must be sufficiently regulated to prevent them from causing hindrance. Government steps like creating empowered group 6 to coordinate with civil society during COVID-19 pandemic suggests healthy cooperation that can be harnessed for good governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Discuss the implications associated with the Prime Minister's Office acting as the most powerful office due to its formidable influence in policymaking in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में नीति-निर्माण में अपने अत्यधिक प्रभाव के कारण प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करने से संबद्ध निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Article 75 of the constitution provides that the President shall act on aid and advise of council of ministers headed by Prime Minister. Further appointment to council of ministers is done by President on recommendation of Prime Minister.

Implication of PMO's powerful influence

→ Positives

- Prime Minister is the arch of the cabinet, leading the decision-making process.
- Prime Minister acts as a link between President and council of ministers, Parliament and council of ministers.
- can undertake suitable monitoring
  Eg - PRAGATI portal where Prime Minister directly monitors the functioning of various schemes.

- undertakes policies that are desired by the masses.
  Eg - Through Mann Ki Baat, Prime Minister connects with masses and highlights steps for sustainable development.

→ Negatives

- Excessive centralisation - this can result in top-down approach making policymaking a task of elites.
  Eg - making of parastatal bodies bypassing local governments like in SMART cities Mission.

- Chances of misuse of power increases with such powerful influence, Prime Minister can turn the government in autocratic manner.
  Eg - imposition of Emergency 1975-77, passing of 42nd Amendment Act.

- Against federal spirit - with Prime Minister being the super-power, states lose space in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

participation in policy - making.
eg - Imposition of lockdown without state's consultation during COVID - 19 pandemic.

In a parliamentary democracy, ~~state~~ the importance of Prime Minister in government and policy - making is supreme. However, the same must be balanced with effective decentralization, federal spirit and collective decision making to prevent misuse of the formidable influence.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. While judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability in the functioning of government institutions and engender human rights jurisprudence demonstrate the importance of judicial governance, it also leads to concerns around judicial overreach. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ सरकारी संस्थानों के कार्यकरण में जवाबदेही का संचार करने और मानवाधिकार न्यायशास्त्र उत्पन्न करने का न्यायपालिका का प्रयास न्यायिक शासन का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता है, वहीं यह न्यायिक अतिक्रमण के चतुर्दिक चिंताओं को भी जन्म देता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 32/226 empowers judiciary to act as the protector and guarantee of fundamental rights of citizens. In some regard, judiciary has taken various steps to make government organisations accountable to human rights. eg -

- Rudal Shah v. State of Bihar - against custodial deaths - compensation to victims.
- PUCL v. State of Maharashtra - encounter guidelines.
- Prakash Singh v. State - to make police force independent of political interference and accountable to citizens.
- Vineet Narain v. UOI - against corruption
- Shatrugan Chauhan - UOI - excessive of pardoning power by President.

- Manipur Assembly case - using Article 142 to instruct speaker to take action in anti-defection cases.
- S. R. Bommai v. UOI - guidelines for functioning of office of Governor especially while exercising role under Article 356.

Thus, in numerous cases through route of Public Interest litigation (S. P. Gupta v. UOI), Judiciary has come to rescue against human rights violation.

Might result in judicial overreach

- Indulging in policymaking role that is the domain of executive and legislature - Eg - imposing ban on alcohol shops near highway.
- Result in ad-hoc orders without careful analysis.
  eg - banning of firecrackers after the industry has produced goods for selling.

Don't write anything this margin

- Domain expertise is ignored.
  Eg - Recent loan moratorium issue can be best handled by RBI by ascertaining the financial health of economy. Judicial orders cannot be made with some domain expertise.

- Leads to supreme authoritic structure -
  Eg - Declaring 99th constitution (amendment) Bill providing for NJAC unconstitutional as it didnot give supremacy to judiciary in judicial appointments. This is despite the fact the Constitution itself didnot envisage such supremacy during appointments.

Thus, while judicial governance has safeguarded the human rights and imposed certain accountability, it must but be limited in cases within judicial domain. Separation of power to the largest extent must be maintained as it acts as checks and balances preventing concentration and misuse of power.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

14. The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary for the administration of justice. Critically analyse. **(250 words) 15**
न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन के लिए आवश्यक है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Article 129 and 215 of the constitution provides that supreme court and high court has power to punish for contempt of court of itself and subordinate courts. This was further determined through contempt of courts Act.

Necessary for Administration of justice

- Prevents interference in administration of justice
Unwarranted malicious comments that shake public trust in judiciary hampers justice-delivery

- Preserves Judicial Independence - Without powers of contempt, judges would be prone to attacks on their integrity making justice delivery prone to influences of public.

- Gives backing to court orders - wilfully disobeying court orders is punishable as contempt.

Thus, it makes individuals they must address despite diverse views. This is essential for resolution of disputes.

Acts as hindrance

- Suppresses valid criticism
It goes against the tenet that public has the right to freedom of speech and expression which includes criticism.
Eg - contempt cases against allegation of corruption in judiciary which has been accepted as a menace by judiciary itself.

- Doesnot keep public trust -
Such excessive contempt cases make public wary of judiciary. In age of information and technology, it further erodes judicial sanctity. Judiciary is no more respected but merely feared.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward

- contempt of court is inherent power, thus it is essential for preventing interference with judicial functionary.
- However, it's usage must be limited to extreme cases only. As Lord Denning pointed out that judges are not immune from criticism. And mere criticism cannot amount to contempt.

Contempt as law commission mentioned is required to instill public faith in judicial efficacy. Limiting its use is need of hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are the legal concerns associated with custodial violence? Discuss the challenges in curbing such incidents. Also, suggest some ways to address this issue. **(250 words) 15**

अभिरक्षा में हिंसा से संबद्ध विधिक चिंताएं क्या हैं? ऐसी घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Custodial violence cases have been rising in the country. The recent father - son duo's death in police custody in Tamil Nadu highlights the gruesome picture of police. According to NCRB Report 2018, there has been a rise of 5.8% in custodial deaths.

Legal concerns

- Violation of Fundamental Rights
  - Art 21 - Right to life
  - Art 22 - Protection during detention
- against International human rights
  Eg - UN Declaration of Human Rights bans custodial violence
- against judicial guidelines.
  Eg - Nilabati Dhere v. State of Odisha - custodial death.
- Violates legal rights
  - CrPC - various rights available to accused like medical examination of injuries.
  - IPC - police power is limited to not causing death.

Challenges in curbing such incidents

I Administrative challenges

- Lack of infrastructure and manpower - working at 77% of sanctioned strength, it makes police to overexert its authority.
- Lack of judicial oversight - Judges sign on police custody orders mechanically without evaluating the circumstances.

II Legal challenges

- No suitable laws or enforcement mechanism where citizens can complain against police authorities. Invariably citizens end up filing habeas corpus petition.
- No laws to punish such custodial deaths - only departmental inquiry takes place.

III Awareness challenge

- People are not aware of their rights and remedies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में लिखें)

Ways to address issue

Administratively

- training of police force
- sensitisation of lower judiciary
- better infrastructure and suitable manpower
- better record keeping

Legally

- police complaints authority should be set up to ease access of citizens (Prakash Singh case guidelines)
- Holding officers liable for custodial death - making presumption under Evidence Act

Awareness

- utilising civil society organisations to keep a check on police authorities.
- NHRC and NCW should engage with victims to create better understanding of their rights.

Police acts as a protecting force. To prevent it from becoming an oppressor, it's powers must be checked by suitable judicial or citizen oversight.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Civil society interventions, ranging from confrontation to engagement with the government, have played an important role in ushering transparency and accountability in governance in India. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

सरकार के साथ टकराव से लेकर जुड़ाव तक सिविल सोसाइटी के हस्तक्षेपों ने भारत में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का सूत्रपात करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil society organisations acts as independent oversight mechanism by prodding the government to move towards transparency and accountability

Types

- **Pressure groups**
  - o create political pressure.
  - o lobbying and electioneering are main methods
- **Interest groups**
  - o prevents narrow decision making.
  - o engagement and public discourses are main method.
- **NGOs**
  - o most varied group
  - o utilises judicial limits
- **Volunteer groups**
  - • confronts the government when situation reach extreme
  - o Eg - Anti-Corruption Andolan.

Important Role in ushering transparency & Accountability

I Election Issues

o PUCL v. UOI - paved way for disclosure requirements like election expenditure, income.

- UOI v. ADR - against criminalisation of politics, Supreme court issued guidelines.

Hence by taking judicial roole, various reforms to make election process more transparent were brought in.

II Against corruption

- Mazdoor Kisan Sangh's agitation for Right to Information Act, 2005
- Anti-Corruption Andolan by Anna Hazare brought in Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2014

Hence, majorly by engagement and through consultation, government process were made more accountable.

III Better Policy-making / implementation

- Kudumbashree, Kerala - acts as an oversight to Panchayats by conducting 'Social audits'. Further also engages in implementing various

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में लिखें)

schemes.

- NGO Pratham – The Annual Survey of Education Report acts as a base for policymaking and analysis
- Mid Day Meal scheme – large participation by NGOs to implement the same.

Hence, they engage with government to make policies more citizen centric.

IV Protecting Environment

- Narmada Bachao Andolan – to provide a better rehabilitation plan.
- Agitation against felling of trees in Aarey, Mumbai.

holding government accountable for violating Environmental norms.

Hence, majorly by urging the government, environmental consideration is brought into policy making.

Apart from this, by engaging with government to

carry out various studies and conformity it in case of citizen rights violations, civil society interventions have made good governance possible.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. When it comes to hunger, India faces the paradox of plenty. Discuss. Also suggest ways in which this concern can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

जब भुखमरी की बात आती है, भारत को प्रचुरता के विरोधाभास का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए, जिनके माध्यम से इस चिंता का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

The recent Global Hunger Index (2020) ranks India at 96/107 and characterizes India as facing serious hunger with score of 27. This is far below than all our neighbours except Afghanistan.

India facing paradox of plenty

- Food exporting country
  - India exports 7% of its agricultural produce.
    (Economic Survey 2019-20)
  - Ranks 1st in milk production, 2nd in fruits and vegetable and 1st in cereal production.
    (Economic Survey 2018-19)
- Buffering stocks with Food Corporation of India
  - At present FCI holds twice the amount of

foodgrains mandated by the government.

- Increasing wastage

- India loses ~ ₹ 93,500 crore in wastage of food.
- According to World Bank, the quantity of food that wasted by India is enough to feed 1/3rd of its population.

- Widespread malnutrition (NFHS-4)

- Stunting in children – ~ 38%
- Wasting in children – ~ 20% (highest in world)
- Anemic children – ~ 50%
- Anemic women – ~ 53%
- Obesity prevalence – ~ 2.4% (rise from 1.7%)

Thus, despite wide availability of food, India is unable to provide suitable nutritious meal to everyone. This is due to issues related to access, affordability and equity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ways to address hunger issues

1. Access

- One Nation one Ration card - making PDS rations availability easier
- Fortified food grains at PDS shops make nutritious meal available easily
- Mid Day Meal Scheme to include dry home rations for holidays
- POSHAN Abhiyaan extension it to worse affected districts.

2. Affordability

- distributing food coupons
- utilising Annna canteens, Indira canteen and such systems to provide cost effective meals.

3. Equity

- Engaging women in policy making. Implementation issue like patriarchy makes women nutrition needs secondary.

- Inclusive policies with SC, STs, minorities – better identification and targeting by utilising civil society groups.

Apart from above, focusing on maintaining sanitation and hygiene (WASH guidelines) will help in achieving SDG – 2 of eliminating hunger by 2030.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What is the role of wage employment in alleviating poverty? How is the MGNREGA different from the earlier Wage Employment Programmes in India? **(250 words) 15**

निर्धनता उन्मूलन में मजदूरी रोजगार की क्या भूमिका है? मनरेगा (MGNREGA) भारत में पहले के मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से कैसे भिन्न है?

Wage employment refers to providing paying jobs to poor people who thereafter are empowered to come out of poverty. Various wage employment schemes since 6th Five Year Plan have been functioning in India. Eg - PM Gram Rozgar Yojana, MGNREGA, PM Garib Kalyan Yojana

Role in alleviating poverty

- Focuses on capacity building
  - By employing people it gives them a chance to attain necessary skill and experience. This can be utilised to get better jobs in future.

- Gives choice of expenditure
  - As wage employment provides remuneration in cash, people can utilise the same in

most effective manner depending upon their respective needs.

Eg - A person who already has small parcel of land to provide him food would not benefit as much from the PDS ration as he would by using the remuneration to access better opportunities.

- Builds productive assets
As major wage employment programs involve construction of public infrastructure like roads, irrigation works - this raises standard of living for all.

The role of wage employment programs in alleviating poverty can be evidenced by the success of MGNREGA that has caused reduction in poverty levels in rural India.
Eg - According to MPI Index, India lifted 271 mn people out of poverty between 2005-06 to 2015-16.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

MGNREGA vis-a vis earlier wage programs.

- less inclusion / exclusion errors
  - open to all non-skilled works hence automatically eliminates non-poor people.
- Better women representation
  - 1/3rd of work is to be compulsorily reserved for women.
  - At present 43% of MGNREGA beneficiaries are women.
- Better Gram Sabha empowerment
  - Gives suitable decision making power to Gram Sabha regarding what works to be initiated.
  - maintains 60:40 (worker : material) ratio at district level to give flexibility.
- Better monitoring
  - Social audit is compulsory
  - DBT transfers plus 15 days upper limit to deal pending transfers.

Hence MGNREGA is better targeted and effective than other wage employment schemes. In light of some recent PM Garib Kalyan Yojana is built on same line for providing 125 days work in 117 aspirational districts post COVID-19 job crisis.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. China's aggressiveness in recent times presents not only challenges to India but also opportunities to strengthen itself internationally and domestically. Discuss. (250 words) 15

हाल के दिनों में चीनी आक्रामकता न केवल भारत के लिए चुनौतियां खड़ी करती है बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू स्तर पर अपने आपको सशक्त बनाने का अवसर भी प्रदान करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

China has recently transgressed on Indian borders in Ladakh region which has also resulted in death of 20 of our soldiers at Galwan. Apart from this aggression in South China sea and frequent patrolling / fishing boats in Indian Ocean also is a cause of concern.

Challenges to India

— National security

- safeguarding land and maritime borders
- preventing terrorist infiltration through Pakistan which is supported by China.
- preventing insurgent / militant movements in north East / communist groups that can be triggered by China.

- International standing
  - harms our role as security provider in Indian ocean
  - harms our position as a rising superpower

Despite these challenges, the aggression can be looked as an opportunity also.

Opportunity to strengthen itself

1) Internally

- infrastructure building at borders
- better preparedness of border forces by providing them latest equipments.
  Eg. Rafale jets, recent deal with USA regarding ROMEO anti-submarine helicopter and Apache attack helicopters.
- Reducing dependence on Chinese products
  Eg. building self-sufficiency in APIs (key for pharmaceuticals), electronics, low skilled manufacturing products.
  (₹ 20 billion Atmanirbhar Bharat Package)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Reducing Chinese technology reach
  Eg - banning Chinese apps because of their dubious security and privacy practices.
  (gives market to our local startups like Chingari, FAUG etc)

The aggression has created negative sentiments against China not only domestically but also internationally that can be effectively utilised.

2) Externally

- Building coalition of like minded parties
  - Quad - for security and free and open maritime trade.
  - Supply chain initiative with Japan and Australia to diversify supply chains out of China.

- Reformulating global governance
  - The reforms in WHO, UNSC, WTO are now more over required and can be

pursued more effectively now.

The aggression of China goes against our Panchshil principles and they must be tackled effectively by building our internal and external strengths.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Trade and connectivity hold the key for India to better engage its neighbours. Examine the opportunities and challenges in South Asia in this context. (250 words) 15

व्यापार और कनेक्टिविटी, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोसियों से बेहतर तरीके से जुड़ने का सामर्थ्य रखती है। इस संदर्भ में दक्षिण एशिया में अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

South Asia region is considered to be one of least connected with only 5% intra-region trade happening. This has caused hindrance to India to pursue its Neighbourhood first policy. Hence, to better engage with its neighbours, India is pursuing measures of trade and connectivity.

Opportunities in South Asia

- BBIN Network
  - Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal can create a multi-modal transport network to increase inter-state trade.
- IMT trilateral highway
  - With India's Kaladan multimodal project in Myanmar, the effectiveness of India-Myanmar-Thailand trilateral highway can be increased multifold.
  - This can serve as a gateway to South East Asia.

- Ferry service to Maldives / Srilanka / Islands
  - with island countries predominately dependent on tourism, India can initiate connectivity through ferry services to increase bilateral trade.
- Lessening tensions with Pakistan
  - better trade relations can help in reducing tensions.
  - It will also integrate Afghanistan into regional economy.

Challenges in South Asia

- Countries as competitors not complementaries
  - India, Bangladesh - Jute, textile, footwear
  - India, Pakistan - Cotton, agriculture goods.

  Thus increasing bilateral trade might be difficult.
- Tensions between India - Pakistan
  - biggest hurdle behind lack of operationalisation of SAARC Free Trade Agreement.
- Difficult terrain - wide dense forests, multiple rivers make connectivity, prospects difficult.

By pursuing various connectivity plans, India can better the trade relations with its neighbours. Already India is larger trade partner of Srilanka, it can harness this potential to achieve the aim of SAGAR (Security & Growth for All)

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1522)

Name of Candidate	VARUNA AGRAWAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	647031
Center		Date	08/12/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में दिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. Hampi is aptly called 'the city carved in stone'. Elucidate the architectural and historical significance of this site. **(150 words) 10**
हम्पी को प्रायः 'पाषाण में उत्कीर्णित नगर' कहा जाता है। इस स्थल के स्थापत्य संबंधी और ऐतिहासिक महत्व का विवेचीकरण कीजिए।

Hampi rose to prominence during the Vijaynagar Empire with various temples are architectural structures dotting the landscape.

City carved in stone

- Architectural significance

- The lotus temple at Hampi highlights the intermixing of Hindu and Muslim architectural style.
  - The domes and arches - Muslims
  - Chattris and designs - Hindus.

- The pillared halls and stone carvings with boundaries made of interlocking stones were an epitome of expertise in usage of stone. Eg- Kalyan Mandaps

Don't write anything this margin

- Historical significance

- Highlights the might of Vijaynagar empire.
- Stone boundaries show the inner strength of empire as commented upon by Domingo Paes while writing about seven concentric boundaries.

Thus Hampi with its numerous stone architecture is aptly described as city of stones highlighting the rise of Vijaynagar empire in south India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Explain how the intellectual and political work during the freedom struggle contributed to the erosion of the myth of benevolence of the British rule.
(150 words) 10

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान बौद्धिक और राजनीतिक कार्यों ने किस प्रकार ब्रिटिश शासन के परोपकार के मिथक को खत्म किया।

The British rule was based on the myth of British supremacy and the impotence of British for the welfare of Indian masses. This myth was broken by the freedom struggle.

Intellectual work

- Economic drain by Britishers of Indian wealth.
  - Dadabhai Naroji in Poverty and un-British Rule of India highlighted the various ways by which Britishers were harming country's economy. Eg: Home charges, Council Bills.
  - R.C. Dutt in Economic history of India divided British rule into three phases to highlight the financial, industrial and commercial exploitation by Britishers.

Don't write anything this margin

Political work

- Agitation during Ilbert Bill controversy 1882 - against British judicial standards
- Vallerinwala Bagh Massacre was not seriously condemned by Britishers as can be seen from Hunter Committee report - this was highlighted by Non Cooperation Movement 1920.
- Britishers most atrocious nature was exposed by Salt Satyagraha showing how the most necessary item is arbitrary taxed and destroyed

Thus, through intellectual and political work highlighting British exploitation of Indian masses, the myth of benevolence was broken. It was further enhanced by extremists and Revolutionaries during freedom struggle.

Eg: Bal Gangadhar Tilak's critique of feminine policy of British during 1898 Pune famine.

3. The Government of India Act, 1919, not only marked major changes in British India but also equally significant responses from the leadership of the national movement. Examine. (150 words) 10

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 ने न केवल ब्रिटिश भारत में बड़े परिवर्तनों को चिन्हित किया, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के नेतृत्व से भी उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिक्रियाएं मिलीं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Montague - Chelmsford Reforms paved way for Government of India Act, 1919 which marked the beginning of representative government in India. It was the first step towards responsible self governance.

Major changes in British India

- Dyarchy in Provinces - subjects were divided into transferred and reserved list to be governed by legislature and governor respectively.
- Bicameral legislature in centre - It also gave women voting rights and right to participate in elections in lower house.
- Increased separate electorate ambit to Sikhs, Anglo - Indians and Europeans.
- Mandated revisiting constitutional reforms after 10 years - Simon commission, 1927

Don't write anything this margin

Significant Responses by National Leaders

- Congress leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose denounced the act as not satisfactory.

- Anne Besant, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Md. Ali Jinnah were satisfied with the changes and thus left Congress. Tej Bahadur Sapru formed Indian Liberals

- Gandhiji also denounced the act and passed on Non-Cooperation Movement 1920.

The Government of India Act, 1919 paved way for direct elections which were contested by Congress majority to form government in various provinces. They highlighted the hollowness of these reforms paving way for further agitation and resolution of Purna Swaraj in 1921 Lahore session.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

4. Arab unity as a goal has been ever elusive to achieve. Comment.

(150 words) 10

एक लक्ष्य के रूप में अरब एकता कभी न प्राप्त किया जा सकने वाला भ्रम रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Arab nations have been facing conflicts due to various reasons like Israel-Palestine conflict, Shia - Sunni conflict, Afghanistan, highlighting the elusive goal of Arab unity.

Arab unity as an elusive goal

- Historical ~~Regional~~ Reasons
  - Post World War I, fall of Caliphate - Secular Turkey - resulted in breakdown of Arab unity.
  - Arab states divided into mandates for various european powers like
    - British Palestine
    - French mandate of Syria.
  - Creation of Jewish Israel in 1948, caused major change in the landscape.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Political Rivalries
  - Between Iran (Shia) and Saudi Arabia (Sunnis)
  - Between Iran and Israel, Israel and Saudi Arabia
  - Between Qatar and Saudi Arabia - recent trade embargo on Qatar.
  - Between Turkey and Saudi Arabia for leadership of Arab state.
- Resource conflict
  - The Arab states are rich in natural resources like oil, natural gas and other minerals causing them to be of intense concern of western countries.

Thus, to achieve aim of Arab unity, major reconciliation is needed. The step towards Israel - Bahrain reconciliation is right way forward. It is expected that Qatar and Saudi Arabia will also resolve dispute in coming days.

5. Feminist ideas were crucial in shaping the emergence of a new phase of women's movement in India. Explain. Also identify the key issues taken up during this period. **(150 words) 10**

नारीवादी विचार भारत में महिला आंदोलन के एक नए चरण के उद्भव को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण थे। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस अवधि के दौरान उठाए गए प्रमुख मुद्दों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Feminist ideas like equality and women empowerment led the way for emergence of a new phase of women's movement in India post independence.

New Phase of Women's Movement

- Against traditional inequalities like female infanticide, widows, dowry.
  - Demanding equal status as men, these ills of society were contested against.
  - Various legislations like Pre-Conception, Pre-Diagnostics Technologies Act to prohibit sex selection, Dowry Prohibition Act, Domestic Violence (Prohibition) Act 2005 were passed.
- For women as agent of change
  - Environmental movements like Chipko movement

led by Sonia Dev.

- 73rd, 74th Amendment Act providing 1/3rd reservation to women in Panchayats.
- The recent #MeToo Movement

Key issues taken up

- increasing education reach - Beti Bachao Beti Padao
- decreasing sex ratio
- increasing women employment - SEWA
- against sexual harassment
- against domestic violence, dowry
- increasing women political representation.

Feminist ideas have increased awareness about women rights. They have also given the necessary courage to women to speak up.

6. Social empowerment is both a prerequisite as well as an indicator of a nation's development. Discuss with logical arguments. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण किसी राष्ट्र के विकास की पूर्वापेक्षा के साथ-साथ उसका संकेतक दोनों है। न्यायसंगत तर्कों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

Social empowerment refers to the increasing freedom of agency in various social groups leading to increasing social mobility of individuals

[Pre-requisite for Nation's Development]

- Decreases discrimination hence inequalities
  - Caste discrimination hampers education, employment standards. eg:
    Scheduled Castes – ~65% literacy
    Scheduled Tribes – ~59% literacy

  This is the reason why more than 40% of scheduled castes and tribes are poor despite all India average of 21%.

- Decreases societal tensions
  - Violence due to communalism, reservation issue, mob lynching hampers country's investment attractiveness causing economic losses.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Indicator of Nation's Development

- Social empowerment means social harmony
- Discrimination when reduced highlights impact of government schemes.

Eg: Rising Higher Education Enrolement of Scheduled Castes from 11% to ~14%.

Currently India ranks 76/82 in Social mobility index highlighting lack of social empowerment. By providing education, health and basic amenities and decreasing discrimination, we'll be able to put India on a path of development that is inclusive.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Using examples, give an account of the factors influencing the location of Aluminium industry in India. Also, highlight the importance of this industry in brief. **(150 words) 10**

उदाहरणों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत में एल्युमीनियम उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, संक्षेप में इस उद्योग के महत्व पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Aluminium Industry is dependent on its raw materials like iron ore and bauxite, thus is accordingly located.

Factors influencing location

- Raw material location - States like Orissa, Jharkhand are rich in bauxite ores. hence aluminium industry is concentrated here.
- Energy - Hydroelectricity requirements are fulfilled by Damodar valley corporation.
- Transport and Market - Western Indian states like Maharashtra, Karnataka have concentration of aluminium industry due to manufacturing base and ports that give it access to foreign markets too.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Importance of Industry

- For Manufacturing sector - Various other industries like automobiles, electricals are dependent on aluminium industry
- For defence - Various defence equipments are made of aluminium based products. Eg: missiles, aircraft, attack helicopters.
- For space industry - to manufacture space, launch vehicles.

Aluminium industry is an important player in meeting manufacturing growth in India. Currently the sector contributes only 16% to GDP. The New Manufacturing Policy targets to increase it to 25% very soon.

Don't write anything this margin

8. Explain the interconnectedness of Global Climate System with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ वैश्विक जलवायु प्रणाली की अंतरसंयोजनात्मकता को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Global climate system is so interconnected that the change in one place's local climate has wide ramifications for whole world.

Examples of Inter-connectedness

- El Nino effect
  - This phenomenon in pacific ocean impacts countries as far as
    - Australia, India, Africa - which face deficit monsoon
    - Colombia, Caribbean - excess rainfall.
- Arctic warming
  - This results in decreased polar stratospheric clouds and less stable polar vortex causing
    - cold wave in Canada, USA
    - melting of glaciers, increasing sea level rise
    - ocean currents movement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

— Rising Atlantic Ocean temperature
- excess rains in Africa
- droughts in Australia.

Since global climate system affects the basic parameters of sea level rise, movement of trade winds, jetstreams the impact of localised change is vast. This is the reason why globalised action against climate change is the need of hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ नहीं लिखें)

9. Highlight the concept of 'Atlantification' and its ecological consequences. (150 words) 10

'अटलांटिफिकेशन' की अवधारणा और इसके पारिस्थितिकी परिणामों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Atlantification refers to the warming of Atlantic ocean waters and their movement to other water bodies that affects the entire oceanic circulations.

Ecological consequences

- Sea level rise
- melting of glaciers in Arctic and Antarctic at a faster pace
- eutrophication leading to loss of biodiversity
- coral bleaching due to increasing warming
- anoxic zones in water will increase resulting in death of marine animals.

Further, it will also affect the ecology on land like coastal mangroves, deltas, fisheries ~~[illegible]~~ which will have an adverse

Don't write anything this margin

impact on the biodiversity.

The thermohaline current will also get affected leading in deep impact on entire ocean region.

The phenomenon is a result of global warming and steps to control global warming like sustainable resource consumption, reducing pollution can prevent us from adverse effects of Anthropogenic.

10. Identifying the factors which affect the salinity of ocean bodies, discuss the reasons behind relatively higher salinity of the North Sea, Arabian Sea and Red Sea. **(150 words) 10**

महासागरीय जल निकायों की लवणता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, उत्तरी सागर, अरब सागर और लाल सागर की अपेक्षाकृत अधिक लवणता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The salinity of ocean bodies is defined as the amount of salts per unit of ocean water. Normal salinity of ocean lies around 33 parts / million. Maximum salinity is found in tropical regions.

[Factors affecting Salinity]

- Ocean Temperature (Conversely related)
- Freshwater mixing: more freshwater mixed reduces Ocean salinity. Eg: Black sea
- Location which determines amount of precipitation and evaporation. Eg: Equator – relatively low salinity.
- Ocean Density (directly related)
- Ocean currents

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons behind high salinity of North Sea, Red Sea and Arabian Sea

- Enclosed bodies by landforms
  - due to surrounding landforms, there is increased nutrient intake.
- less freshwater supply
  - not much precipitation as they lie in western side of tropical regions with declining rainfall.
  - not much rivers that discharge in these seas.

Hence salinity of ocean bodies are dependent on their location; temperature and freshwater intake locations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

11. Comment on the significance of the Sangam literature as a source for understanding the history of that period. (250 words) 15

संगम काल के इतिहास को समझने के एक स्रोत के रूप में संगम साहित्य के महत्व पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Sangam literature is a culmination of wide variety of literary works written during the Sangam Period (3rd century BC - 3rd century CE) in South India.

As a source of understanding History

- About the rulers

- Sangam literature was patronised by Pandyan rulers and so no due regards to the same.

- Silapaddikam written by Ilang to depicts the story of Madurai (Pandyan history)

- The worship of Murugan by the Cholas is also mentioned in Sangam literature. Mother worship is also mentioned in various works.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- About the society

- Sangam literature can be categorised into

  Akam (Love poems) — Puram (war poems)

  Thus, it shows the preponderance of both these topics in the society.

- The eight major works and minor works shows egalitarian condition of society.

- various women writers were a part of Sangam literature thus highlighting the status of women.

- Evidences of sati, widowhood are also found in sangam literature

- About the languages / arts

  - Tolapiyyam is the grammar for Tamil language.

Don't write anything this margin (for examiner's use only)

- Apart from Tamil literature, various Sanskrit literature is also found.

Thus, Sangam literature throws light on the three main kingdoms in South India Cheras, cholas and Pandyas. Additionally it also enhanced our knowledge about the Society and its culture during that period.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

12. Explain the significance of the role played by Sardar Patel in pre- and post-independent India. In what ways can Sardar Patel and Bismarck be compared? **(250 words) 15**

स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में सरदार पटेल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए। किस प्रकार से सरदार पटेल और बिस्मार्क की तुलना की जा सकती है?

Sardar Patel was the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India. He is known as the Iron Men of India due to its various contributions.

Significance of Role played by Sardar Patel

Pre - Independence

- Gandhi supporter
  - participated during non cooperation Movement 1920 (AICM)
  - supported Gandhi's path of constructive work post withdrawal of NCM in contrast to Swarajists.
  - lead Bardoli satyagraha against Britishers in 1928 and gained wide support.
  - participated in Civil Disobedience Movement.

Don't write anything this margin

- As a leader for constructive dialogue
  - Between Gandhiji and B.R. Ambedkar which led to Poona Pact 1932.
  - Between Britishers and congress
- As supporter for capitalists
  - His ~~contrast~~ ~~view~~ views regarding private property played an important role in getting support of capitalists at a time when socialism was predominant.
- As helm of congress
  - In his ~~chairman~~ presidency during 1931 Karachi session, resolution for Fundamental Rights and National Economic Plan was passed.

Post Independence

- Safeguarding unity of India
  - Integrating 565 princely states into India in a quick and efficient manner was his

Don't write anything this margin

bigger contribution.

- Laying down core structure
  - By adopting All India services and strengthening them to work as steel frame of administration in India.
  - Path for savings and investment to lead industrial development in country.

Sardar Patel was a reformer, nationalist and forward thinking leader who managed to impart unity in India's diverse landscape

Comparison to Bismarck

- Otto Von Bismarck is credited for creating an independent Germany by integrating eastern and western German states, around 38 in number.
  Sardar Patel did the same in India by integrating 565 princely states.
  However the credit for independence of India is not solely in hands of Sardar Patel.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders together played a prominent role.

- Otto von Bismarck waged various wars against Austria, France to integrate Germany. He believed in the policy of blood and iron. In comparison Sardar Patel supported Gandhi in his non-violent approach and participated in various satyagrahas.

Both the leaders were astute planners who laid strong foundations for their respective countries. They managed to integrate the widely diverse landscape to create a unified independent country despite their differing circumstances.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

13. The political mobilization in the princely states was not a sudden phenomenon but a gradual process with links to the national movement. Discuss with examples. (250 words) 15

रियासतों में राजनीतिक लामबंदी कोई अचानक घटित होने वाली परिघटना नहीं थी, बल्कि एक क्रमिक प्रक्रिया थी जिसका संबंध राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के साथ था। उदाहरणों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

The princely states were under the direct control of British crown post the 1857 war of Independence. This led to differing circumstances in their administration that made the political mobilisation against British a gradual process.

Not a sudden phenomenon

- Initially political mobilisation was seen against the British attitude of disposing erstwhile rulers. Eg:
  - Velu Thampi Rebellion - Mysore
- Later, with nationalist ~~movement~~ movements expanding, it saw a slow but steady support in princely states too.

Don't write anything this margin

- Non-cooperation Movement 1920 The congress did not expressly include princely states into its revolutionary program but supported Praja Mandals indirectly
- Civil Disobedience Movement 1930 The movement that begin with Salt Satyagraha found resonance with masses all over the country. Thus various salt marches were carried out in princely states too.
- Quit India Movement 1942 - Congress now expressly supported political movement in princely states. Thus the masses joined the movement against British Rule.

All India Princely states conference was also held. Jawaharlal Nehru presided over it once giving support to political mobilization.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Tebhaga Movement, Telangana 1946
The movement was led against corrupt Rajakaras and was supported by various nationalist leaders and Communist Party of India.

Thus, while princely states didnot see much active Congress participation, praja mandals were opened to Congress politics participation. This is also the reason for the ease with which Sardar Patel integrated the 565 princely states into India post Independence.

Don't write anything this margin (Use black or blue ink)

14. How did the spectre of spread of communism outside Europe and responses to it vitiate world peace in the aftermath of the World War-II? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यूरोप के बाहर साम्यवाद के प्रसार की संभावित भयावहता और इसके प्रति अनुक्रियाओं ने द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद विश्व शांति को कैसे भंग किया? चर्चा कीजिए।

The end of world war II saw the world divided into two blocks - capitalists led by USA and communists led by USSR. The tug of war between these two and the USA's aim to limit spread of communism led to various struggles.

Spread of communism outside Europe

- various Asian and Caribbean countries saw inclination towards communism like Korean Peninsula, Vietnam, Cuba because of support of Marshal Plan and rising nationalism

- The US Response to it through military and economic sanctions led to vitiating world peace.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Vitiating world peace

- Korean crisis
  - North Korea was a communist state which was separated from South Korea at 38° parallel post Korean war.
  - For future decades, an unsettled border and chilled relations between both troubled the world peace.

- Vietnam war
  - Vietnam was also divided into North Vietnam and South Vietnam to maintain communist - capitalist balance.
  - However, with rising nationalism & integration of Vietnam was led by North Vietnam. This led to entry of USA and a protracted war for almost two decades
  - Ultimately, in 1974 Vietnam followed communism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Cuban Missile Crisis

  - The failed US invasion into Cuba to prevent communist USSR and Fidel Castro meant the region was destabilised for long period of time.

- Afghanistan war

  - The 1979 USSR invasion to Afghanistan that saw establishment of communist government was responded by USA supported Mujahideen who uprooted USSR backed government.
  - While USSR left Afghanistan, the region was in turmoil for future decades due to rise of Taliban and subsequent entry of USA.

Thus, in order to prevent spread of communism, USA and European countries utilised both economy (Marshall Plan) and military actions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

vitiating world peace during cold war era.
The disintegration of USSR in 1989 finally provided some stability to world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. States in the North East region, as they stand today, are a result of multiple phases of reorganisation. Analyse. (250 words) 15
पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के राज्य, जैसा कि वे आज हैं, पुनर्गठन के कई चरणों का परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The North East Region currently comprises of seven individual states and Sikkim that took three decades of post-Independent reorganization.

Phases of Reorganization

I Phase - Post Independence

- 1962 saw formation of Manipur, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.
- While only Assam was considered as a state and rest were put as union territories.

II Phase - 1970s - 1970s

- It saw formation of Sikkim after its accession to India in 1975.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Further, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya was given statehood after a prolonged struggle.

(North East Reorganisation Act)

III Phase - Current Reorganisation (Internal)

- Demand of Greater Nagalim - Nagaland Peace Accord 2015 while rejected it, the demand is again rising.
- Bodoland - More autonomy in Bodoland region of Assam and maintenance of cultural identity.
- Bru between Mizoram and Tripura - due to ethnic conflicts their resettlement is a serious concern.

Currently, an agreement for their settlement in Tripura is signed but there already are voices of dissent.

Visit us www.visionias.in

Don't write anything this margin

While the state boundaries are fairly determined in North Eastern states, the criteria reorganisation to safeguard ethnic and cultural rights of various groups is ongoing.

In this VI Schedule (Autonomous District), Inner line Permit, Peace Accords are some of the ways forward.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

16. Although globalisation has enriched the Indian culture, it has also exacerbated many challenges which exist in the 21st century. Assess with suitable examples. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय संस्कृति को समृद्ध किया है, तथापि इसने 21वीं सदी में विद्यमान कई चुनौतियों को और तीक्ष्ण बना दिया है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ आकलन कीजिए।

Globalisation is the process of interconnectedness and movement of people, goods and finance that has taken over the world. It has deeply impacted the culture of various nations, forming a new global culture in its wake.

[Enriching Indian culture]

- Society

Individualism is promoted leading to enhanced entrepreneurship (3rd largest starting ecosystem)

Marriages have seen change with rise of live-in relationship, increasing ~~trends~~ age of marriage.

More consciousness against evils like ostracism, caste discrimination

Nuclear households, increasing migration has meant values exchange. also Increased remittances (US 87 bn dollars)

Women empowerment by giving more avenues and opportunities. Eg: Indra Nooyi heading Pepsico

Don't write anything this margin

- Living standards

Cuisine
- mix of American, Chinese, exotic food products

Language
- English and western languages are more dominant and have connected us in one wide diversity.

Clothes
- Increased preference towards western clothes

Art / Architecture
- increasing influences of other countries like rise of modern pottery / abstracts.

Challenges

- Increasing dominance of western culture
  - losing local cultural identities.
  - Disappearance of various language - At present 42 languages are endangered. There is homogenization tendency towards English.
- Increased consumerism
  - Due to wide variety and availability, there is increased consumerism leading to increased

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Wastage

- Affect on Stability of society
  - Increasing individualism and migration affects community perspective that was dominant aspect of Indian culture.
  - Increasing divorce rates also have resulted in weakening of marriage institution.

- Culture Revivalism
  - To prevent globalisation effects, characteristic cultural revivalism is seen which is leading to increased societal tensions.
    Eg: Khap Panchayats, Honour killings.

Thus, while globalisation has depend Indian culture, it is also responsible for various challenges that are a result of inter-mixing of various value systems. Way forward lies in increasing awareness among people about Indian culture and traditions and rationalising them in wake of modern understanding.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

17. *Modernistation in the context of India has to be seen differently from the west. Explain the statement with reference to impact of modernisation on traditional institutions and activities.* **(250 words) 15**

भारत के संदर्भ में आधुनिकीकरण को पश्चिम की तुलना में अलग ढंग से देखा जाना चाहिए। पारंपरिक संस्थानों और गतिविधियों पर आधुनिकीकरण के प्रभाव के संदर्भ में इस कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Modernisation is a culmination of rationalism, universalism and humanism in traditional values to bring them up to date with the present world.

Impact on traditional institutions / activities

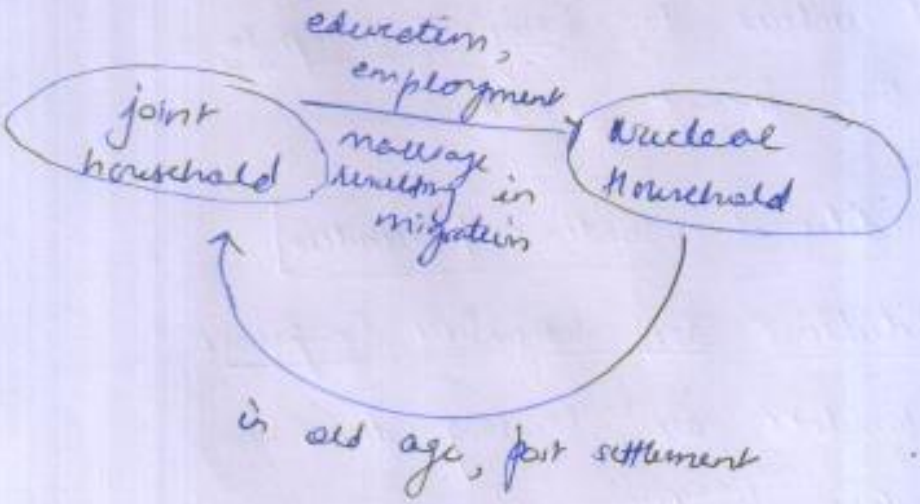
- Some institutions are losing their significance
  - joint families are breaking down into nuclear families.
  - community consciousness is breaking down into individualism.
- Modification
  - Various traditional rituals during birth, marriage, death ~~to~~ are modified to suit to fast paced world.

Don't write anything this margin

Impact in India differently from West

- continuity of various institutions

- joint families still exist - many households are breaking into small nuclear ships



- the jointness of household also remains albeit with a temporary break.

- community institutions like panchayats, caste organisations are still widespread. They are modernised through constitutional systems like 73rd, 74th Amendment Act, fundamental rights of equality.

Don't write anything this margin (give space for binding)

- traditional revival while undertaking reforms.

- women empowerment regarding education, employment is supported by ancient scriptures.

- rituals of marriage, birth, funeral etc are popularised to increase their understanding in modern terms.

Thus, while Indian society is impacted by modernisation as can be seen by breaking of barriers of caste, gender, religion, it is still not losing its traditional institutions / activities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

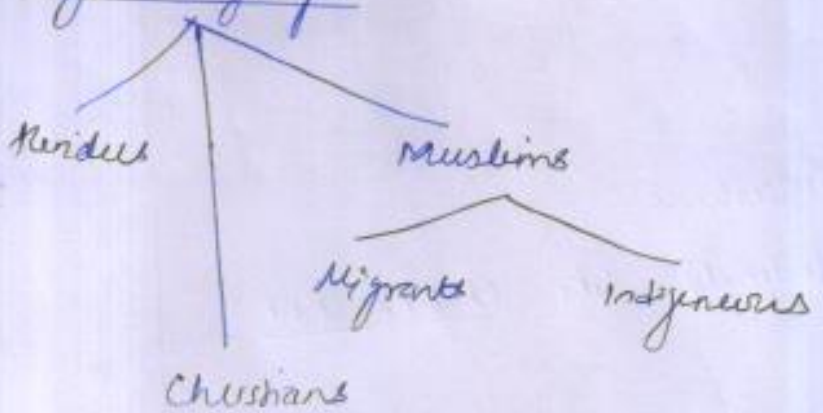
18. The term North-East does not convey the cultural diversity of the region which still remains largely unexplored. Examine. **(250 words) 15**
पूर्वोत्तर शब्द इस क्षेत्र की सांस्कृतिक विविधता को संप्रेषित नहीं करता है जो अभी भी काफी हद तक अपरिचित बनी हुई है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The term North - East is homogeneously used to refer to the seven states past Siliguri Corridor in India. The term doesn't do justice to the diversity of region.

Cultural diversity of region

- Assam

- a mixture of different tribes and religious groups



- Thus there is rich Hindu traditions like Sankirtane, and also rich christmas celebration and acceptance of Indigenous Muslims.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Arunachal Pradesh
  - tribal diversity of Abhor, Mishmi, Nyishi tribes and their festivals.
- Manipur
  - hill tribes and plain tribes are equally diverse in their cultural traditions as can be seen from festivals of Meitis and Kukis.
- Meghalaya
  - Garo, Khasi, Jaintia tribes
- Mizoram
  - Bruis - Muslims
  - tribes - festivals like Chapchar Kut.
- Nagaland
  - Nagas are the dominant tribe with their unique culture.
  - other hill tribes are also equally rich.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Tripura
  - Traditional tripuri people
  - Resettled Bru.

The North East region is a culturally diverse region due to the presence of numerous diverse groups / tribes making every single region unique.

There is relative less understanding and awareness about the diverse festivals, cuisine, language, clothing prevalent in these states.

Increasing North East Tourism is the way forward to explore the so far unexplored cultural diversity of the region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The Tibetan Plateau, known as the water tower of Asia, plays an important role in the system of Monsoon over Indian subcontinent. Explain.
(250 words) 15

एशिया की जलमीनार के रूप में जाना जाने वाला तिब्बत का पठार भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में मानसून की प्रणाली में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

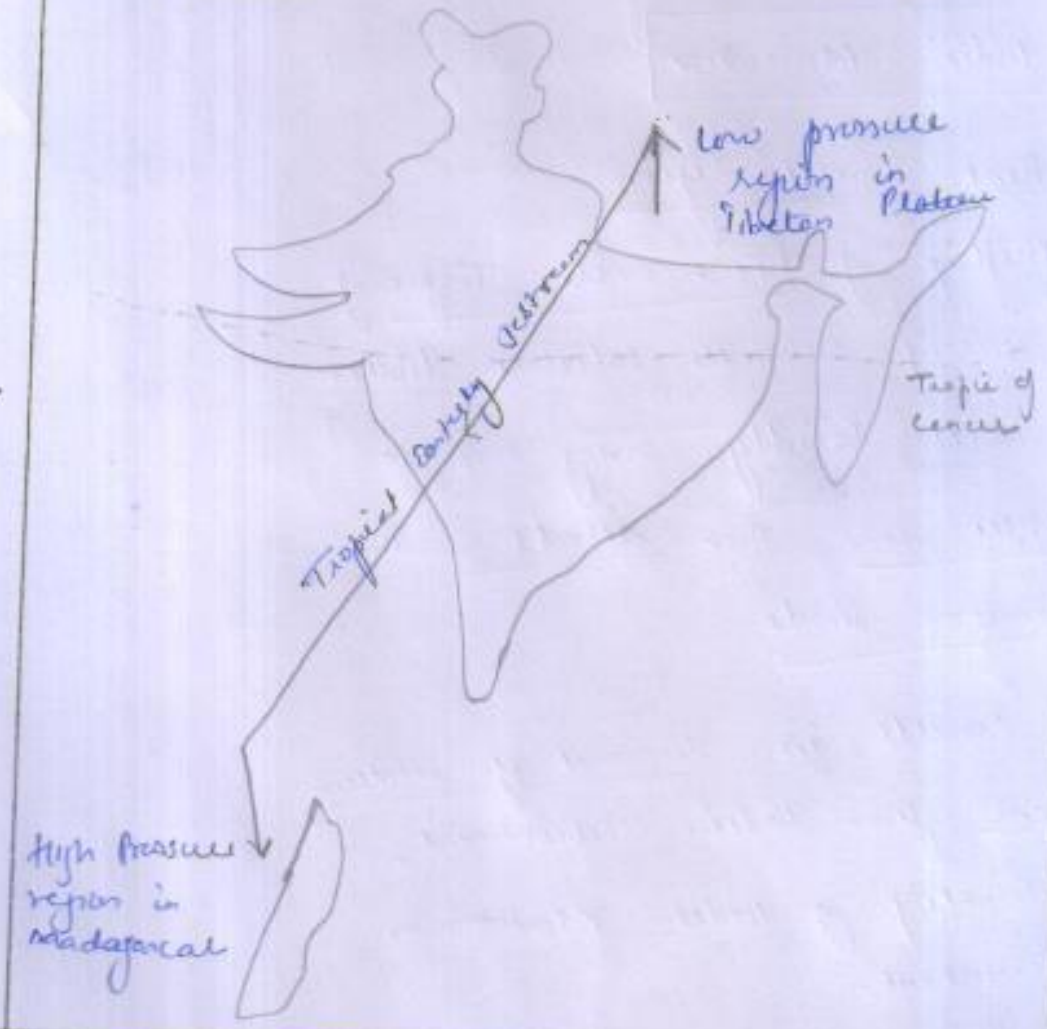
The Tibetan Plateau is the origin of numerous river system of Asia like Indus, Amur - River, Brahmaputra making it the water tower of Asia.

Role in Indian Monsoon

- As a heat source region
- which shifting of ITCZ over Tropic of Cancer during summer solistice, Tibetan plateau heats rapidly giving rise to low pressure zone that attracts south-west monsoon winds
- It also results in removal of western jet stream from Indian subcontinent, causing bracking of Indian Monsoon in the subcontinent.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Strengthening Tropical Easterly jetstream
  - According to Kotoshwaram, the thickness of ice over Tibetan plateau is responsible for determining the strength of tropical Easterly Jetstream. It is affected by deposits of black carbon. Strong easterly jetstream determines strength of Indian Monsoon



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- with increased deposit of black carbon, heating increases, strengthening the tropical easterly jetstream.
- If there is extra snowfall during winters, with its albedo increasing, tibetan plateau is less heated thus decreasing the strength of tropical easterly jetstream.

Hence, tibetan plateau plays an important role by becoming the heat source region for attracting the monsoon winds.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. What is walker circulation? Highlight its impact on global climate. How is it affected by the emergence of ENSO? **(250 words) 15**
वॉकर परिसंचरण क्या है? वैश्विक जलवायु पर इसके प्रभाव को रेखांकित कीजिए। यह एंसो (ENSO) के उद्भव से कैसे प्रभावित होता है?

Walker circulation refers to the east-west movement of trade winds over the Pacific Ocean

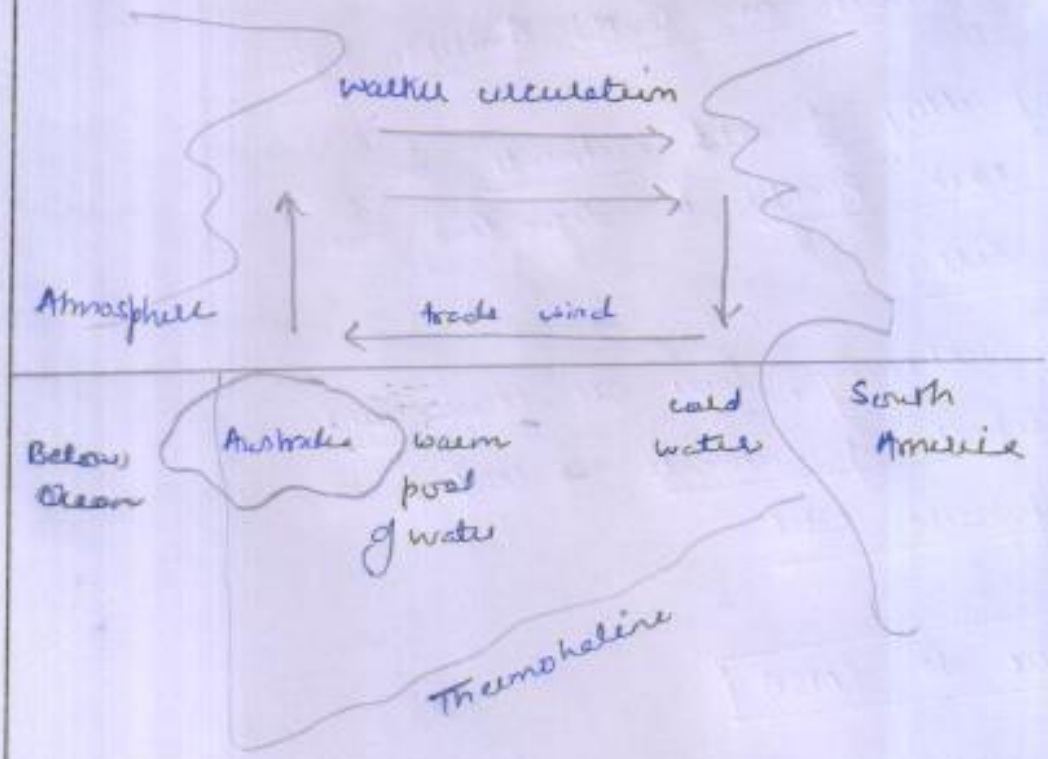


Fig: Walker circulation

Impact on Global climate

- Affects rainfall in Australia, India, SE Asian region.
  - During weakening of walker circulation (El Nino) - there is deficit of rainfall
- Affects fisheries in South American region
  - The upwelling of ~~cold~~ nutrients in South east Pacific is dependent on cold waters.
  - During weakening, there are excess rains but deficit of nutrients → leading to less fisheries catch.

Effect due to ENSO

- ENSO refers to the El Nino - Southern Oscillation system which includes.
  - weakening of walker circulation
  - replacement by west - east winds leading to warm pool in south east Pacific regions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

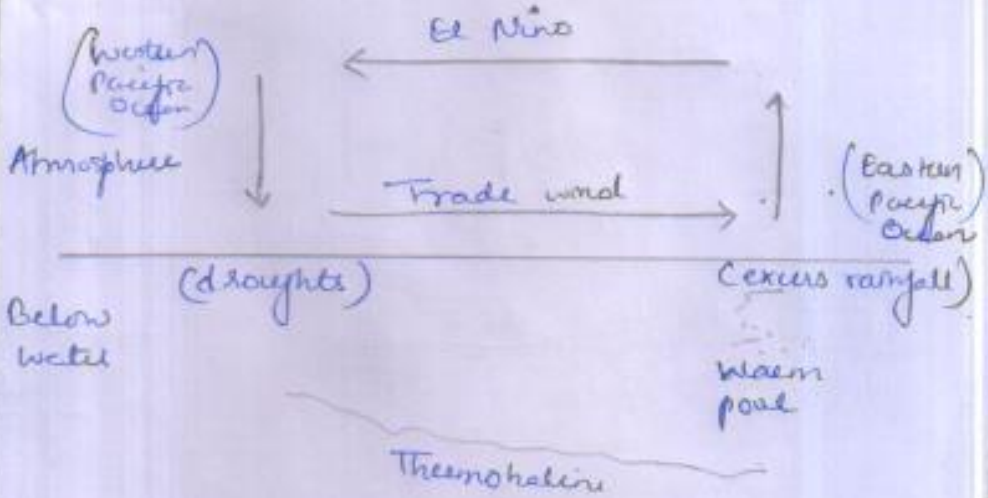


Fig: ENSO in Pacific Ocean

Thus ENSO reverses the water circulation affecting the global climate adversely.

- deficit rainfall in Australia, India, South East Asia.
- excess rainfall in South American countries like Peru.

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1524)

Name of Candidate	VARUNA AGRAWAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	647031
Center		Date	17/12/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में दिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

2. Tenancy reforms are much needed to give a boost to the Indian agricultural sector. Comment. In this context, also discuss the significance of the Model Land Leasing Act, 2016. (150 words) 10

काश्तकारी सुधार क्षेत्रक को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्यकारी सुधारों की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, मॉडल भूमि पट्टा अधिनियम, 2016 के महत्व की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Tenancy reforms refer to providing security to tenants against eviction and rent rates exploitation while balancing it with the security of land owner rights.

Needed to boost agricultural sector

- Operationalise cooperative farming
  - by providing secured land titles and tenancy rights, farmers can join cooperatives.
- Land consolidation
  - to reduce small shareholding and achieve economies of scale.
- Credit creditability
  - at present, tenants find it difficult to access formal banking channels in absence of land records.

Don't write anything this margin (this area is kept for the invigilator)

Significance of Model Leasing Act, 2016

- Protection to tenants
  - against unjust eviction - long period of leasing (upto 20 yrs) ensured without risk of adverse possession.
  - criteria for setting rates of leasing - dispute resolution mechanism also provided.
- Protection to landowners
  - against risk of adverse possession
  - against fraudulent sales.

Model leasing Act will revolutionise the agricultural sector if implemented effectively. Creating awareness and necessary agricultural extension services are required for the same.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Identify the various challenges that have restricted the entry of Indian MSMEs into the foreign market. Also mention some government initiatives that have been taken to facilitate MSME exports. **(150 words) 10**

विदेशी बाजारों में भारतीय MSMEs के प्रवेश को बाधित करने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, MSME के निर्यात को सुगम बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

MSME amounts to 30% of India's GDP and 45% of its exports. Despite this, it lags behind in foreign markets as can be seen from lowly 1.7% of India's share in global goods trade.
(Economic Survey 2019-20)

Challenges restricting entry

- financial constraint
  - low credit availability through formal channels.
- technological constraint
  - still based on old methods of production
- Quality certification and branding is unavailable leading to low remunerative prices.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Government Initiatives

- Finances
  - MIRUK - for credit & insurance
  - Interest subvention scheme.
  - Trade facilitation scheme - subsidy for capital credit availability
- Technology
  - One District, one Product scheme - build clusters
  - sector specific - National Technical Textile mission, SFURTI scheme etc., Electronics clusters.
- Quality
  - Zero defect zero effect
  - National IPR Policy - to build awareness
  - L2Pro - learn to protect IPR scheme.

These schemes will increase MSME capability and in turn increase their access to foreign markets.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. India's march towards inclusive growth and it achieving the Sustainable Development Goals are intricately linked. Discuss. (150 words) 10
समावेशी विकास की दिशा में भारत की प्रगति और संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति जटिल रूप से जुड़े हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Inclusive growth refers to equitable sharing and distribution of economic benefits within a population. At present India is highly unequal society with top 10% population owning 74% of wealth (Oxfam report)

March towards Inclusive growth

- Building capacity of individuals
  - SDG - 2 - Against hunger - National Nutrition Mission.
  - SDG - 3 - Against ill health - Ayushman Bharat, PM Jan Arogya Yojana
  - SDG - 4 - Education - National Education Policy 2020 - building inclusive society.
- Reducing inequalities
  - SDG - 5 - Reducing gender inequality - → increasing financial inclusion - PM Jan Dhan Yojna.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

where 53% beneficiaries are women.
→ Increasing employment - MGNREGA - 1/3rd jobs reserved for women.

- SDG - 10 - Reducing inequal societies.
→ Agricultural growth - PM KISAN
→ Labour intensive manufacturing - sectors like footwear, textiles, toys, food processing.

- Sustainable Development
- SDG - 12 - sustainable consumption - National Resource Efficiency Policy.
- SDG - 13 - Against climate change - National Climate Change Action Plan, 450 GW renewable energy target by 2030.

Hence to achieve inclusive growth, achieving SDGs by 2030 should be the way forward. The recent budget 2020-21 with its theme of Aspirational India, economic development and caring society is based on the same.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

4. Highlight the need for evolving an appropriate system of Rules Of Origin in regional trading arrangements. What steps have been taken by India recently in this regard? (150 words) 10

क्षेत्रीय व्यापार व्यवस्थाओं में उत्पत्ति के नियमों की एक उपयुक्त प्रणाली विकसित करने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, भारत द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Rule of Origin refers to the document specifying the source specification of a particular product while undertaking any cross-border trade.

Need for evolving appropriate system in Regional Trading Arrangements

- To apply MFN clause
  - Rule of origin helps segregate between countries that are a part of regional trading arrangement and others.
    Eg India - ASEAN FTA - China routes its products through ASEAN and in absence of Rule of origin principles, no duties are levied.
- To apply anti-dumping & countervailing duties only least developed countries are exempted

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps by India

- walking out of RCEP - in absence of strict Rules of origin guidelines.
- Mandatory requirement of rule of origin certificate - based on Harmonization system standards.
- local content requirement specified for e-commerce websites too.

While stringent rule of origin procedures can increase cost of product, the need of hour is to simplify and achieve a comprehensive structure for rules of origin.

5. MSP regime is a creation of an era of scarcity in the 1960s. Discuss its relevance in the current era of surplus agricultural production.

(150 words) 10

MSP व्यवस्था 1960 के दशक के अभावग्रस्तता के युग का एक आविष्कार है। अधिशेष कृषि उत्पादन के वर्तमान समय में इसकी प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए।

In 1960s, India faced acute food shortage leading in import of substandard PL 480 foodgrains from USA. In light of same MSP regime was implemented to encourage food production and increase government procurement for maintaining efficient public distribution system.

MSP relevance in current era

- Food surplus nation
  - FCI has more than twice the buffer norms stocks.
  - Efficient markets where food products are traded - APMC established
    - private mandis
    - e-NAM

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Ills of MSP regime
  - distort production patterns - farmers crude even when their demand is decreasing
  - increases cost of procurement - Rice though MSP is bought at ₹ 37 / kg while same is available in market at ₹ 27 / kg.
  - increases wastage - India loses ₹ 92650 cr because of food wastage.

Due to limited capacity of government to procure, most of the produce already goes to market. MSP distorts market price relation as MSP is politically motivated. Thus, need of hour is to promote markets to increase farmers' income.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

6. Examine the link between the recent locust attack and climate change. **(150 words) 10**

हाल ही में हुए टिड्डियों के हमले और जलवायु परिवर्तन के मध्य संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

According to FAO, the 2020 locust attack was worse in last decade and it impacted countries from Africa to South East Asia. This was exacerbated due to peculiar climate conditions that are a result of climate change.

Locusts and climate change

- Breeding increase

- Due to increase atlantic sea warming, cyclonic storms are more prevalent. This increased rainfall in deserts of Oman and East Africa region.

  wet desert soil are the favourable breeding ground for locusts.

  ∴ more locust population ⇒ result of global warming.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Widespread attack
  - locusts would travel large distances on the wave of westerlies that are strengthening due to global warming

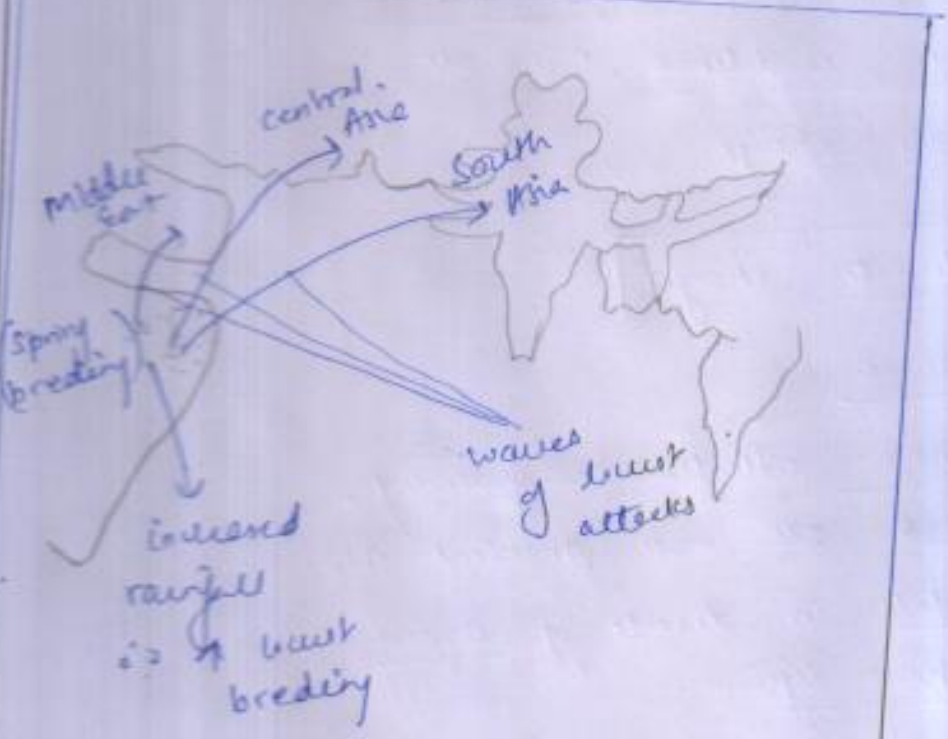


Fig: locust attacks

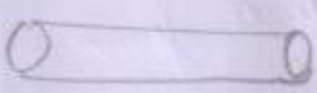
Inter country coordination by use of pesticide at breeding site and regular monitoring can prevent the worst effect of future locust attacks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

7. Highlighting the properties of Carbon Nanotubes, discuss its applications. **(150 words) 10**

कार्बन नैनोट्यूब्स के गुणधर्मों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके अनुप्रयोगों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Carbon Nanotubes (CNT) are 1D (1 Dimension) nanomaterials that are made up of carbon nanoparticles in the unique shape.



(Carbon nanotube shape)

Properties of CNTs

- high conductivity
- high strength
- are elastic
- impermeable

Applications

- As Medicine carriers
- As Nanosensors for detection of viral / bacterial infections.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- as vascular stents
- In textiles [to built impact resistant products. built strong products - (eg: military protection gear)
- In packaging - to protect products from radiation
- electronic chips

CNTs can be utilised in various other fields like environment, automobiles, space to develop effective and varied products at nanoscale.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

8. India's domestic patent regime privileges public health over pharmaceutical industry's interests. Comment. (150 words) 10
भारत की घरेलू पेटेंट व्यवस्था औषध उद्योग के हितों पर सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य को विशेषाधिकार प्रदान करती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Patents Act 1970 regulates the grant of patents in India. It is based on the principles of novelty, non-obviousness and industrial use.

Privileges Public Health over pharma industry

- Section 3(d) - against evergreening of patents. Need to prove major efficacy change or new impact.
  ∴ Discourages innovation since not everytime major efficacies can be achieved.
- Compulsory licensing - S. 82, 94 - where the patent holder's rights are bypassed for public interest. If product is not available at cheaper price or is not worked in India, compulsory licence can be awarded.

Doesn't provides but balanced regime

- criteria of novelty applied to efficacious.
- compulsory license can be awarded only after 3 years except in emergency situations.

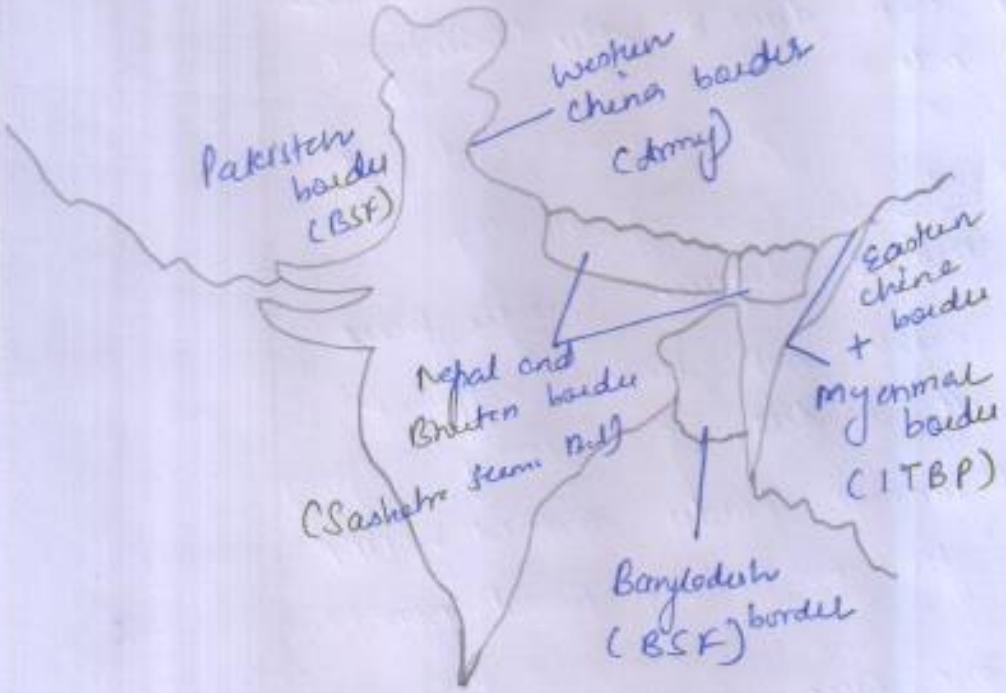
As post compulsory license awarded only once in NATCO v. Bayer case.

Indian Patent regime protects the needs of pharma industry too by providing access to generic medicine production. In absence of some there will be wide inequalities in healthcare leaving large populations impoverished.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Bring out the arguments surrounding the idea of employing the principle of 'one border - one force' on Indian borders. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय सीमाओं पर 'एक सीमा-एक बल' के सिद्धांत का उपयोग करने के विचार के चतुर्दिक व्याप्त तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian borders are protected by numerous forces as depending upon exigencies of time and requirement.



One border - One Force

It streamlines border protection by handing over the responsibility to a single force against multiple forces present at this time.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

- Advantages
  - Prevents inter force coordination mishaps
  - Increased human efficiency - at present manpower are divided among multiple forces.
  - Better monitoring

    Ex: Army's appeal to monitor Pak border in place of BSF due to better training and equipments.

- Disadvantages
  - Specific terrains require specific forces. One force might not have support forces on all borders.

    Ex: India Myanmar border manned by ITBP is suited for mountainous forested region.

One Border - one force coupled with Integrated Theatre Commands is a better strategy to increase our border security. Other armed forces could be used to mountain border regions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Assess the need to create a new cadre of Indian Frontier Administrative Service to undertake the vital tasks at Indian frontiers. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय सीमाओं पर महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों को संपादित करने के लिए भारतीय सीमांत प्रशासनिक सेवा का एक नया संवर्ग बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Indian frontiers face various challenges in form of cross border infiltration, rising public unrest and skewed development. In light of same, Indian frontier administration scene is proposed.

Need for new cadre

- Specialised training
  - more sensitivity towards cross-border familiarities
  - administration based on not just local needs but national security point of view.
- Better Management
  - since there would be no shuffling to other posts that are not based on frontier management.
  - specific terrain and local needs are catered to.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

No such need

- Administration includes economic, social, political, security needs to be considered. Frontier areas are administered in some way except extra focus on security needs and environmental considerations.
- special code may increase feeling of de-jointness from rest of country.

Indian Frontier Administration same code is not viable in light of increasing emergency in frontier areas. It's better that the posted officers are given extra training before posting to better meet the needs of frontier areas

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

11. The main objective of Union Budget 2020-21 is to provide "Ease of Living" to all citizens. Analyse the framework proposed in the Budget 2020-21 to achieve this objective. **(250 words) 15**

केंद्रीय बजट 2020-21 का मुख्य उद्देश्य सभी नागरिकों को 'ईज़ ऑफ़ लिविंग' (जीवन सुगमता) प्रदान करना है। इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए बजट 2020-21 में प्रस्तावित ढांचे का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Union Budget 2020-21 aspires to make India a $5 trillion economy by 2024-25. In doing so, it focuses on Ease of Doing Business and Ease of Living to all citizens through -

Framework
- Aspirational India
- Economic Development
- Caring India

1) Aspirational India

- Agriculture and Rural development
  - provides ₹ 1 million budget for infrastructure development
    - builds ease of agriculture.

- Water, Health and Sanitation
  - ₹ 65,000 crore budgeted for PMJAY (ease of healthcare)
  - impetus to PM Jan Aushadhi Yojana
  - PM Jal Jeevan Mission - piped water to all households by 2024.
  - Swacch Bharat Mission - Phase II

- Education and Skill Development
  - ₹ 99,300 crore for education and ₹ 3000 crore for skill development (Hence human resource development)
  - Top 100 universities to be allowed to provide online courses. (ease of education)

2) Economic Development

- Industrial Development - ease business access

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Infrastructure
  - ₹102 crore National Infrastructure Pipeline
    - focuses on ease of travel - road, railways.
    - focuses on ease of energy - electricity, coal, natural gas.

3) Caring India

- Gender Equality
  - 4.6% budget allotted for women schemes
- Old and disabled
  - Pension schemes plus affordable healthcare
- Vulnerable communities - SC, ST, OBCs
  - Increased development budget.

Apart from above by proposing alternative taxation structure that is heavily simplified and focus on affordable housing, the budget ensures development of ease of living in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Several challenges are needed to be addressed to realise the full benefits of the recent agricultural marketing reforms. Discuss. (250 words) 15
हालिया कृषि विपणन सुधारों के पूर्ण लाभों को साकार करने के लिए अनेक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In order to double the farmers' income by 2022, the government has initiated liberalisation reforms in agricultural marketing

- Farmers Produce Trade & Facilitation Act, 2020
- Farmers (Empowerment & Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance Act 2020
- Reforms in Essential Commodities Act, 2020

Challenges to realise full benefits

1) Produce Trade and Marketing

- In absence of alternative marketing structure to replace Agricultural Marketing Produce Committees (APMCs) the reforms won't see much progress.
Eg: Bihar

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Issues related to grading, sorting, weighing that will crop up - APMC are liberal in comparision to private marketplaces
  ∴ Quality assurance of farmers' produce
- Allahabad also are a source of finance / credit to farmers. Formal banking / non-banking channels have to increase credit reach.

2) Contract Farming

- Heavily favoured in side of corporates. Small farmers have no bargaining power.
- Monopsony risk i.e one buyer and multiple sellers.
- Monoculture risks resulting in environmental degradation
- Dispute resolution mechanism - presently in hand of executive - against farmers' interest - prone to corruption

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Essential Commodities Act

- difference between sugar and dairy - different bans on main exports send wrong signals to investors.

∴ the exception clause regarding 50% price increase in case of perishables and 100% in case of non-perishables proves an hindrance.

These specific issues in addition to farmers' concerns regarding MSPs and public procurement coupled with state government's reluctance to give APMC mandi tax revenue can prove a challenge.

Government should build consensus to overcome these challenges.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

13. Multimodal transport requires multiple integrations across different modes of transportation. Substantiate. What are the challenges and opportunities associated with multimodal transportation for India? **(250 words) 15**

बहुविध परिवहन (मल्टीमॉडल ट्रांसपोर्ट) के लिए परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों के मध्य विविध रूप से एकीकरण की आवश्यकता है। पुष्टि कीजिए। भारत के लिए बहुविध परिवहन से जुड़ी चुनौतियां और अवसर क्या हैं?

Multi modal transport refers to integrated transport mode involving roads, railways, waterways and airways. It requires measures to enhance last-mile connectivity across different terrains. Eg:

- Golden Quadrilateral - Roads that carry 40% of India's freight

↓

Dedicated freight corridors - Railways (that will carry them to ports)

↓

Inland waterways - Eg. Kolkata Brahmaputra to Bangladesh.

In order to achieve efficiency in passenger and freight movement, it must be developed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[Challenges]

- Poor Infrastructure (price, quality)
  - Golden Quadrilateral is slow only 92% completed despite target of completion by 2008.

- Poor Integration
  - Due to varying standards between Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) and Eastern Dedicated Freight corridor (EDFC) intra-movement is difficult.

    Eg: WDFC will carry double stacked rails while EDFC will carry single stacked.

- Challenge of Inter-linking of rivers
  - Issues related to consensus building between states on trans-boundary rivers

    Eg - Cauvery water Dispute.
  - Environmental issues regarding fisheries movement.

- Airways
  - UDAN scheme despite allotting multiple regional routes has seen slackening implementation on ground.
    Eg: only 40% routes have begun functioning.

Opportunities

- Integrating manufacturing regions
  - Increase efficiency - At present industries in Gujarat prefer importing coal from Africa than transport from Jharkhand.
  - Increase exports - Inland waterways and shipping to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar.
- Integrating South Asia region and India's North East.
  - Multimodal Kaladan Project will interline India - Myanmar and North East.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In order to overcome the challenges and grab the opportunities the government is spearheading Bharatmala and Sagarmala approach. Also, two multimodal terminals at Varanasi, UP and Ishriagarj, Jharkhand have already been inaugurated.
Efficient and speedy implementation will build a automobile transport system in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Though COVID-19 pandemic exposes the vulnerability of Informal sector and associated labor force in India, it also presents an opportunity to rebalance formal-informal economy dynamics in the country. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

हालांकि, कोविड-19 महामारी भारत में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक और संबद्ध श्रम बल की सुभेद्यता को उजागर करती है, लेकिन साथ ही यह देश में औपचारिक-अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था की गतिशीलता को संतुलित करने का एक अवसर भी प्रस्तुत करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Approximately 92% of India's workforce is employed in informal sector. This sector contributes 50% to India's GDP hence is of utmost importance. This was the hardest hit sector in wake of COVID-19 pandemic.

Vulnerability of informal sector exposed

- Mostly are daily wage earners
  - Hence meagre savings for emergencies.
  - No job security or security benefits like EPF and ESI.
  - heavily dependent of PDS and Mid-Day Meal schemes to fulfill their feeding needs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Plight of migrants
  - No database to build policies and monitor their impact.
  - Issues with Ration card portability and other benefits portability.
- Gender imbalance
  - overrepresentation of women in sectors like domestic workers, healthcare which are the hardest hit.

Opportunity to rebalance

- Building migrant database
  - Recent labour codes incorporate provisions for registration, transport allowance and availability of benefits from construction cess fund.
  - Inter-state and Intra-state ration card portability to ensure food security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Security benefits
  - Inclusion of gig workers, platform workers in social security fund beneficiaries.
  - Fixed term employment benefits - will contractualise informal workforce

Apart from above by providing affordable housing, healthcare and education the government can minimise the gap between formal and informal workforce.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Highlight the drivers and challenges facing India's ambition to become a gas-based economy. Mention the steps that have been taken by the government recently in this regard. (250 words) 15

गैस आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की भारत की महत्वाकांक्षा के चालकों और सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संबंध में हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The energy sector in India is heavily skewed towards coal with natural gas only accounting for 6.5% of India's energy needs. In light of this, government has targeted to increase this to 15% by 2030 to move towards gas-based economy.

Drivers

- Clean source of energy
  - Natural gas consumption releases far less GHGs in comparison to coal and petroleum.
- Efficient utilisation
  - The plant load factor and energy efficiency is highest in natural gas.
  - requirement of petrolium industry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

Challenges

Availability

- very less domestic sources - offshore reserves in Cambay Basin, KG basin.
- major imports (approx 70%)

Pricing

- government administered domestic gas pricing.
- differential pricing regarding imported gas.

Marketing

- no marketing freedom leading to less investments.

Government steps

- Availability
- Joint venture in Oman to import natural gas.
- Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) - Revenue sharing model, exploration cum marketing license etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Pricing

- Indian Gas Exchange (IGX) established - Delhi, Hazira in Gujarat and Kakinada in Andhra gas prices will be traded.
- Gas pooling policy - to reduce disparities.

- Marketing

- Gas marketing reforms - where one price for within 300 km transportation and one price for outside 300 km.

These reforms will increase investment in gas exploration and transportation. Further measures by removing administered price mechanism for domestic gas and deregulating marketing sector are the need of hour to build India into gas based economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

16. Climate Change and the associated events endanger the marine and coastal ecosystems while increasing the vulnerability of coastal population. Examine. (250 words) 15

जलवायु परिवर्तन और संबद्ध घटनाएं तटीय जनसंख्या की सुभेद्यता को बढ़ाते हुए समुद्री एवं तटीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों को खतरे में डालती हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Climate change refers to the change in indicators like temperature, precipitation, pressure conditions resulting in different climate related events like

- melting of glaciers - increasing sea level
- global warming - increasing ocean temperature and ocean acidification
- increasing frequency of cyclones and storms.

Endanger marine and coastal ecosystems

- loss of marine organisms
  - According to IPCC report, global warming has caused 70% of fish stock population and 40% of marine organism loss
  - According to IPCC 1.5°C report, by end of century we will lose 70-79%.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↓ corals due to temperature rise ↓ more than 1.5°C.

- Eutrophication and anoxic zones
Due to increasing pH the seawater will have decreased oxygen levels. Last century already saw 2-4% reduction ↓ oxygen (CHAPO report)

Increasing vulnerability of coastal population

- Food
  - Ingress of seawater - coastal salinization, decreasing agriculture productivity.
  - loss of fisheries as a livelihood.
- Shelter
  - Increasing cyclonic storms causing damage to coastal housing.
    Eg: cyclone Amphan made 15 lakh people homeless

Don't write anything this margin
इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें

- Livelihood

- Dependent on coastal marine resources for livelihood - climate change will reduce the catch and increase risks.

- Loss of life

- Due to increasing vector borne diseases
- Loss of life due to cyclones, tsunamis, storm surges. Indonesia's capital Jakarta is sinking 25 cm every year.

Thus, climate change will harm both marine ecosystem and coastal population. Reducing temperature rise below 1.5°C and increasing climate change resilience are the way forward to protect both ecosystem and population.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Using examples, highlight how natural ecosystems perform different hazard mitigation functions. (250 words) 15

उदाहरणों का उपयोग करते हुए, रेखांकित कीजिए कि प्राकृतिक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र किस प्रकार अलग-अलग संकट के शमन का कार्य करते हैं।

Natural ecosystems like wetlands, forests, mangroves, corals have played an important role to mitigate and prevent disaster vulnerability.

Examples

1) Floods

- wetlands act as natural reservoirs to protect the ecosystem from impact of large water movement.
- forests along the coast of rivers prevent their digues and also act as aquifers storing excess water

2) Cyclones / Tsunamis

- Mangroves act as natural barriers

Don't write anything this margin

against the impact of cyclones and tsunamis.

Hence, post cyclone Amphan, West Bengal is planning to plant 15 crore mangroves along the coast.

- coral reefs are also the first to be impacted by tsunamis and cyclones thus bear the maximum impact and reducing the impact on coastal population.

3) Forest Fires

- wetlands maintain soil moisture thus preventing large fire.
- they also mitigate against spread of fires to other areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Droughts

- wetlands act as water source plus food source - hence mitigating against worst impact of droughts.

Thus natural ecosystems help safeguard us from the worst impacts of various hazards. Considering the same, increased focus on safeguarding the natural ecosystem by afforestation, coral replantation and wetland management is required.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Explain what genome sequencing is and state the challenges in scaling up genome sequencing projects. Also, throw some light on the recently launched IndiGen Project. **(250 words) 15**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि जीनोम अनुक्रमण क्या है और जीनोम अनुक्रमण परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देने में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में आरंभ की गई इंडिजेन (IndiGen) परियोजना पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

Genome sequencing refers to the creation of entire database of all genes within an organism. It consolidates information about ~ 30,000 genes and more than 3 lakh DNA pairs when done on humans.

Precision Medicine

Better understand ecosystem and evolution

Genome sequencing Uses

Against rare diseases and inherited disorders

Against pandemics like COVID-19 - to track variation and better understand route of transmission.

Challenges

- Scientific

- considering the vast amount of data, the storage capabilities have to be enlarged.

- cost of genome sequencing of all organisms is very high. Thus collaborative approach is adopted to sequence all eukaryotic organisms genome in Earth Genome project.

- certain organisms have high rate of mutation resulting in repetitive genome sequencing requirements.

  Eg: COVID-19 viruses - India shared 9 genome sequences - after fear that other countries together shared 100s of such genome sequences.

- Ethical - regarding misuse - profiling

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India Gen Project

It is a project launched by Department of Biotechnology and CSIR to sequence genomes of 10,000 Indians over the period of time.

- It will be done in a phased manner by targeting 1000 individuals at a time.
- The genome sequencing will help understand uniqueness of indigeneous communities
  Eg: Uyyy community in Andhra Pradesh has unique sensitivity to anesthetics.

The genome sequencing technique is a harbinger to better understand the world. Open access and sharing will help develop many more scientific breakthroughs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. India needs to avert radicalisation and societal dissention, as internal faultlines are a breeding ground for cyber and transnational terrorism. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को कट्टरपंथीकरण और सामाजिक मतभेदों को रोकने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि आंतरिक दरारें साइबर एवं पार-राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद का जनन स्थल होती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Internet Security Report, India is third most vulnerable country to cyber attacks / terrorism and ranks a lowly 26th on its security of cyberspace infrastructure parameters.

These vulnerabilities are a serious cause of concern in light of internal faultlines of India.

Radicalisation

- Increasing religious, caste based radicalisation due to widening inequalities on socio-economic levels are further heightened due to internet connectivity.
- ~~By~~ These vulnerabilities are exploited by groups like ISIS which use cyberspace

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to recruit and train terrorists.

- Ease of availability of radicalised material also encourages lone wolf attacks
  Eg: Britain, France attacks.

Societal Disintegration

- It causes feeling of separation among individuals / communities.
  Eg: mob lynching, increasing atrocities against vulnerable communities.
- cyberspace exploits this to fuel revenge mindset.

Arresting radicalisation & societal disintegration

- Creating safe space for discussion / dissent.
- enforcement of laws - Section 153A, 153B, 295A of IPC that punishes individuals instigating animosity between religious groups should be strictly enforced.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- inclusive development
  - positive discrimination in favour of SCs, STs, minorities.
  - uniform basic amenities
  - increasing education & employment.

Protection against cyber & transnational terrorism

- Building safe cyberspace
  Eg: Christchurch call of action.
- Signing convention to suppress terrorism
- strengthening cybersecurity.

Only when internally societies are strong, can they be protected against divisive forces of terrorism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Given the emerging security challenges, discuss why the establishment of Integrated Theatre Commands is being seen as an important defence reform. **(250 words) 15**

उभरती हुई सुरक्षा चुनौतियों को देखते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्यों एकीकृत थिएटर कमान की स्थापना को महत्वपूर्ण रक्षा सुधार के रूप में देखा जा रहा है।

Integrated theatre commands are battalion sized swift and agile forces that are built for specific terrain, task and threats parameters. Currently India has only one Integrated theatre command at Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Emerging security challenges

- land based

Pakistan
- border infiltration
- cross-border terrorism
- smuggling

China
- border intrusion - recently 20 soldiers died at Galwan valley
- Arunachal Pradesh claimed at part of Tibet by China.

Insurgent groups sheltered in Myanmar, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Sea Based

Safeguarding free and open IOR

- China's increased patrolling and research vessels in Indian Ocean
- 11's 9 dash line claim in south china sea.
- string of pearl strategy of china

Terrorism

- 26/11 terrorists infiltrated using sea based transport.
- Sir creek dispute with Pakistan

Integrated theatre commands as Defence Reform

- Modernisation of warfare
- China has already restructured its military in theatre commands.
- Integrated usage of army, airforce, navy while tackling any threat.

∴ recommendation of Kargil committee

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Building defensive offensive strategy
  - Due to their small size they are agile and can quickly take offensive actions. This is in contrast to post-Parliament Attack 2002 that saw time wastage in mobilisation.

- Builds inter-service coordination
  - Continuous friction within defence forces is bad for the morale of country. The theatre command help reducing friction by streamlining coordination.

Integrated theatre commands are the need of hour especially in light of increased probability of two-front war with China and Pakistan. They will build India's strength and safeguard both land and maritime borders.